9th November 1961] [Deputy Speaker]

jails to cope with the arrest and detention of a large number of Kisan Satyagrahis which has resulted in the death of three prisoners in the Tiruchirappalli Central Jail and the use of coercion and intimidation to extract apologies from the Satyagrahis as a condition for release.

I understand that the matter has been taken to High Court and it is *sub judice*. Therefore I do not give my consent to raise this matter.

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III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO THE LOCK-OUT IN THE TEXTOOL COMPANY, LIMITED, COIMBATORE.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the hon. Member, Srimathi Kolandai Ammal will read the matter.

SRIMATHI C. KOLANDAI AMMAL: கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கோயம்புத்தூர், டெக்ஸ்டூல் கம்பெனி லிமிடெட் மூடப்பட்டதும், அதன் விளைவாக அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையிலுள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ள தொல்லைகளைப் பற்றிய அவசர பொது முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த விஷயத்தை கனம் உள்துறை அமைச்சரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make the following statement about this matter.

The workers of Textool Company, Limited, Coimbatore, leave a notice declaring their intention to go on strike from 13th September 1961, if the demands mentioned in the strike notice were not conceded. One of the demands related to the reinstatement of workers dismisesd in 1961. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, held conciliation on 6th September 1961. During conciliation, the management offered to reinstate all the workers dismissed on charges of absenteeism, provided the workers did not go on strike on 13th September 1961, but the union insisted on reinstatement of all dismissed workers without exception. The strike therefore materialised on 13th September 1961, and thereupon the management declared a lock-out. The Commissioner of Labour held talks with the union representatives on 15th September 1961 at Madras which was subsequently pursued with the parties at Coimbatore by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour. The Union representatives insisted that not only should the dismissed workers be reinstated but also some interim wage relief should be granted before the strike was called off. On the assurance of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour that the reinstatement of the workers dismissed for absenteeism would be taken up for favourable consideration and the question of interim wages relief would also be discussed, the workers called off the strike on 22nd September 1961 and the lock-out also was lifted on the same day. After resumption of work, the management have informed the Labour Officer, that the workers dismissed for absenteeism would be reinstated sraight way as a gesture of goodwill.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [9th November 1961

The Commissioner of Labour held discussions with the parties on 26th September 1961 when they agreed in writing to accept his decision on the fixation of wages and dearness allowance for different categories of employees. The Commissioner of Labour has promised to send his recommendation in respect of other demands of the union and it is awaited.

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) TRANSACTION OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ON A NON-OFFICIAL DAY.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

'That Rule 23 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 9th November 1961.'

The motion was put and carried.

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961 (L.C. BILL NO. 4 OF 1961).

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.C. Bill No. 4 of 1961) as passed by the Legislative Council be taken into consideration.'

Sir, in the working of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959, some difficulties have arisen necessitating action for amending the Act. I shall now briefly explain the amendments to the Act proposed in the Bill.

Section 9 (2) (*c*) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959, lays down that where the post of the Commissioner is not held by a member of the Madras State Higher Judicial Service, at least one of the posts of Deputy Commissioners shall be held by a member of the Madras State Judicial Service. The object of this provision is that there should be at least one member of the Judiciary in the higher ranks of the department. Section 9 (2) (*c*) before it was amended by Madras Act 12 of 1961 provided for recruitment to the post of Commissioner only from among the members of the Madras State Higher Judiciary Service or any other service or by direct recruitment. Section 9 (2) (*c*) as amended by the Madras Act 12 of 1961 enlarged the scope of recruitment to the post of the Commissioner by inclusion of the members of the Madras State Judicial Service also. After this amendment, the post of the Commissioner is now held by a member of the Madras State Judicial Service. Section 9 (2) (*c*) as it stands requires that another member of the Madras State Judicial Service shall be appointed as a Deputy Commissioner. As it is not the intention that both the posts of the Commissioner